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An Almost Forgotten Condition in President Wilson's List.

The invitation by way of Austria to the Allies and the United States to discuss terms of peace with the Imperial Government of Germany, a Government which now sees the handwriting on the wall, runs squarely against one of the conditions laid down as indispensable by President Wilson less than thirteen months

In the reply which President Wit. son requested Secretary Lansing to make to his Hollness BENEDICT XV it was pointed out by the President that there could be no negotiation with the representatives of the Ger man Government as now constituted. The Government of Prussian militar ism, the Government of the Hohen zollern dynasty, was thus described by President Wilson's Secretary of State, writing under the President's immediate direction:

"A vast military establishment co trolled by an irresponsible Government which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry ou the plan without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long entablished practices and long cher ished principles of international action and honor; which chose its own time for the war; delivered its blow flercely and suddenly; stopped at no barrier, either of law or of mercy; swept a whole continent within the tide of blood -not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children and of the helpless poor; and now stands balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world. This Power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people."

Has this description ever been excelled for force and truth trated in brevity? Then the President, through Secretary Lansing, went on to ask:

"Can peace be based upon a restitu tion of its power or upon any word of honor it could pledge in a treaty of settlement and accommodation?"

And, having asked this question President Wilson, through his Secretary of State, proceeded to answer it with an unmistakable negative:

present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure unless explicitly supported by such cor clusive evidence of the will and pur pose of the German people themselves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting. Without such guarantees treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force. territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with the Ger- the Imperial Secretary of the Treasman Government, no man, no nation could now depend on."

After this can there be any doub of the reception which the camouflaged overtures the Hohenzollern Government of Germany is attempting to make through Austria are proved, as we ought to have done bebound to meet in our Department of State and in the White House?

No talk of terms of peace, no ne gotiations for a peace of any kind, least of all for an enduring peace, until we have evidence that we are dealing with the German people and not merely with the present rulers of Germany, on whose word, on whose promises, on whose treaty faith no man and no nation can now

Such was the Wesident's attlitude a year ago toward peace proposals emanating from the treaty breakers of Berlin. Nothing has happened since to indicate that he has changed his mind. An essential condition of negotiation or even of discussion is with the proved liars and intriguers and swindlers now ruling the German people, but with the German people themselves.

We call this an almost forgotten the President's making on account of tion mean to Germany is summed up

the circumstance that it was signed in the manifesto of the six great Teuby ROBERT LANSING and not by WOODBOW WILSON. It was Mr. WIL son's own. "The President of the United States," wrote the Secretary of State to his Holiness the Pope, requests me to transmit the following reply." And the Secretary of State accordingly transmitted the President's reply.

A Liberty Loan Questionnaire.

To stimulate subscriptions to the been proposed that the police carry into every home a Liberty Loan quesprinted ready for use, suggests the this reason Germany is evidently polished manners, graceful tact and staking heavily upon the retention delicate sympathy of a Prussian cor- of this territory and will abandon poral in jackboots putting Belgian her claims to it either on the field of villagers through the Third Degree. battle or diplomacy with poor grace For undiluted cheerful idlocy the recent slacker raids are not to be mentioned in the same breath with this The President's Concrete Proposal questionnaire. Some of the questions the police are to see that the citizen answers in black and white are:

"Did you subscribe to the first Liberty Loan? "Did you subscribe to the second Liberty loan?

"Did you subscribe to the third Liberty loan? "Will you subscribe to the fourth Lib-

erty loan? "Reasons for not subscribing to any of the loans?"

"Have you ever served in any connection with a foreign army? If so, in what capacity? 'Have you visited any foreign country

since July, 19147 If so, what country? "Have you any relatives fighting against our allies?

"Give all your addresses since July 1914. "Have you any relatives fighting with

ur allies? "What kind of firearms have you? "Do you intend moving to any new ddress? If so, state when and to

To any member of the Liberty Loan Committee who would affront the American people as a mass with so insufferable a botch of blunderbuss boneheadism probably it would be a waste of breath to give mere friendly advice. What he would need is pathological treatment. Nevertheless, if anybody is seriously thinking of starting such a performance his superior officers would better make sure that he doesn't get the chance.

Why Germany Will Fight for the

French Lorraine Iron District. General PERSHING, in pushing his advance northward from the St. Mihlel region, endangers the German hold upon the iron district of Briey-Longwy, which to Berlin and the steel interests of the German Empire represented by the Krupps, Rathenaus and Thyssens, was to be one of the richest prizes of conquest. When her grasp upon this region

was more secure than at present Germany spoke with arrogant confidence of the mines of Briey and Longwy and of the wealth of mineral which was to come from Belgium and Luxemburg. "After the restoration of peace," wrote Professor EBERHARD GOTHEIN, a Privy Counsellor and one of the foremost of German authorities on mining, "iron will be our best article of exportation, enabling us to gain those foreign markets which we have lost for the time being." This assertion was made in the face of the fact that the mines of upper Silesia were rapidly becoming exhausted and

that in other fields there was no new discovery of iron ore. The exhaustion of the Silesian de osit was foreseen years ago by the German financiers and accounts in a large measure for the establishment in western Germany of such important establishments as the Krupps and the development in comparatively recent years of the Rhine Valley into what Germany considers "the great centre of the European iron indus-The various iron deposits in this western portion of the empire, in the Ruhr and the Siegerland districts. have all been connected with the Rhine Valley furnaces by rallways or canals. Looking forward to the possession of the Briey-Longwy region. ury said that products of the mines could be transported without great difficulty or cost of freight. The situntion in this regard, he declared, would be still more favorable "after

fore, as the lessons of the war are teaching us." Another lesson of the war to Germany is the vital importance to her of tron. It is, in fact, one of the acute economic questions that she must face. She has been importing a large amount of iron from Spain and also a considerable quantity of purer ore from Sweden. MAURICE ALFASSE, in his recent work upon the mineral resources of the French Lorraine district, says that up to the war the steel produced in Germany was 7,000,-000 tons a year, but that it is now 28,000,000 tons, of which 21,000,000 tons comes from the invaded territory of Lorraine.

the Moselle River will have been im-

Germany is looking back with regret that she let France off so easy the explicit guarantee that the ne- in the settlement of 1871. Professor gotiation or discussion is not to be GOTHEIN says in his statement that nobody understood the great importance of the Lorraine low grade ore when Germany annexed part of the iron district, "otherwise the frontier would have been fixed differently." condition in Mr. Wilson's list because M. Alfasse brings out this point in it has been kept less prominently in making his estimates upon the Ger- are not to be bartered about from sovsight than some of his other declara- man productions. He says that the ereignty to sovereignty as if they were tions of principle contained in mes- Lorraine ores are mixed, containing mere chattels and pawns in the game, anges or documents uttered with his lime and phosphorus, which are of suown voice or signed with his own pen. preme importance in modern steel pro-credited, of the balance of power; bu But this condition is not the less of duction. What the ores of this sectionat

tonic steel associations:

"If the production of pig iron and of steel had not been doubled since August. 1914, the continuation of the war would be impossible, while if the Lorraine supply had been interfered with the war would virtually be lost."

French Lorraine, with its deposits of 3,000,000,000 tons of rich ore so necessary to German industries, was an alluring bit of loot for German conquest. It was the most convenient new Government bond issue it has prize that Berlin could dangle, for it seemed to supply an economic need and only after a hard fight.

That Vienna Ignored. The note of the Austro-Hungarian Government to the belligerent and neutral Powers contains some of the dull generality that the Continental diplomat seems to find necessary as a background for the main idea which he seeks to express. It is not free from some little hypocrisy, obviously intended for home consumption but capable of arousing, or rather continuing, distrust among the enemies of the Teutonic nations. There is, however, a temptation to smile rather than to frown over such a paragraph as this:

"The Central Powers leave it in no doubt that they are only waging a war of defence for the integrity and the se curity of their territories."

What America is concerned with no one is an examination of the note a mutual respect for right. . for the purpose of discovering what when it speaks of peace terms-assuming, of course, that the intent of nations will check every invasion of the invitation is an honest discussion of prerequisites. The paragraph on this subject is of particular interest to America for the reason that it conthe President of the United States:

"Far more outspoken than in the do main of concrete war aims has the rapprochement of conceptions proceeded regarding those guiding lines upon the basis of which peace shall be concluded and the future order of Europe and the world built up. In this direction President Wilson in his speeches of February 11 and July 4 of this year has formulated principles which have not encountered contradiction on the part of his allies, and the far reaching application of which is likely to meet with no objection on the part of the Powers of the Quadruple Alliance also, presupposing that this application is general and reconcilable with the vital interests of the States concerned."

The opening sentence of the paragraph quoted is, unfortunately for the general reputation of the document not true. Nothing could be more out spoken than the "programme of the world's peace" laid before the Congress by President Wilson on January 8, 1918, "the only possible programme, as we see it." This formulation was specific to the last degree. It covered fourteen points:

The methods of establishing cove

ants of peace. The freedom of navigation.

The removal of economic barriers. The reduction of armament. The adjustment of colonial claims. The future of Russin. The evacuation, restoration and fu

ture safety of Belgium. The restoration of invaded French territory and the righting of the wrong done to France in the matter

of Alsace-Lorraine. A readjustment of the frontiers of Italy along "clearly recognizable lines

of nationality." Free opportunity of autonomous de velopment for the peoples of Austria-

Hungary. The evacuation of Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro and other Balkan re-

forms. Assurances of security to non-Turk ish nationalities under Turkish rule.

An independent Polish State. A "general association of nations" to guarantee "political independence and territorial integrity to great and

small States alike." This address of the President, the foregoing summary of which is intended to recall the concreteness of fallen upon New York as a corporahis ideas of a pence programme tion of human beings is the decision rather than to condense his own terse of the War Industries Board that the English, is ignored in the Austrian invitation. It was indeed a document gramme for new schools. The labor likely to cause an Old World diplomat to shudder at its frankness. Far bet- board, cannot be spared from military and purpose were the President's ad- a product of New York's public July 4; not that the President had re- as in other cities, must wait until a announced in the speech of January | He puts the case nicely : S, but that in these later speeches he without being specific. It must not gress the foundations upon which a

discussion of peace might rest: "The principles to be applied are

"First. That each part of the final ettlement must be based upon the essential justice of that particular case and upon such adjustments as are most adaptability of the small school board likely to bring a peace that will be to an extraordinarily hard task.

permanent; "Second. That peoples and province even the great game, now forever dis-

"Third. Every territorial settle hent

involved in this war must be made in necessity which for the broadening of the interest and for the benefit of the populations concerned and not as a part of any mere adjustment or compromise

of claims against rival States; and "Fourth. That all well defined national aspirations shall be accorded the utmost satisfaction that can be accorded them without introducing new or perpetuating old elements of discord and antagonism that would be likely in time to break the peace of Europe and consequently of the world."

The President's speech at the tomb of Washington on July 4 dwelt upon and at the same time to satisfy the "the ends for which the association of tionnaire, which, as drawn up and demands of the military party. For peoples of the world are fighting and which must be conceded them before there can be peace":

"I. The destruction of every arbitrary power anywhere that can separately, secretly and of its single choice disturb the peace of the world; or if it cannot be presently destroyed, at least its reduction to virtual impotence.

"II. The settlement of every question, whether of territory, of sovereignty, of economic arrangement or of political relationship, upon the basis of the free acceptance of that settlement by the people immediately concerned, and not upon the basis of the material interest or advantage of any other nation or people which may desire a different settlement for the sake of its own exterior influence or mastery.

"III. The consent of all nations to be governed in their conduct toward each other by the same principles of honor and of respect for the common laws of civilized society that govern the individual citizens of all modern States in their relations with one another, to the end that all promises and covenants may be sacredly observed, no private plots or conspiracies hatched, no selfish injuries wrought with impunity, and a mutual more than platitudes which deceive trust established upon the foundation of

"IV. The establishment of an organi Vienna has in the back of its head sation of peace which shall make it certain that the combined power of free right and serve to make peace and justice the more secure by affording a definite tribunal of opinion to which all must submit and by which every intercerns itself with the utterances of national readjustment that cannot be amicably agreed upon by the peoples directly concerned shall be sanctioned."

It is these addresses of the President, broad and statesmanlike, yet not pointing to the map of Europe as the address of January 8 pointed, that Austria turns to in her endeavor to draw the belligerents to a secret and non-binding consideration of the prerequisites of peace. It will be objected by critics of the invitation that Austria does not turn squarely to Mr. Wilson's principles. There is a phrase of possible withdrawnl at the tall of the paragraph announcing that the "far reaching application" is not likely to meet with objection from the Teutonic Powers:

"Presupposing that this application is general and reconcilable with the vital interests of the States concerned."

Germany might find that nearly every point of the President's principles was not reconcilable with her own ideas of her vital interests. Doubtless, if she came to the conference as a conqueror, she would choose to accept no interpretation of any of the principles unless it suited her consideration of the Austrian invitation, however, is the fact that Germany would not come to the table as a conqueror. It is impossible that Austria can believe that Germany's military masters would be received by allied Powers of Civilization at any conference, public or private. Vienna has in its files a speech which leaves no room for doubt on that subject. It is President Wilson's speech of April 6, in which he said:

"For myself I am ready, ready still, eady even now, to discuss a fair and just and honest peace at any time that is sincerely purposed; a peace in which the strong and the weak shall fare alike. But the answer, when I proposed such a peace, came from the German commanders in Russia, and I cannot mistake the meaning of the answer."

It was in that speech that the President declared that America's answer to German force must be force -"force to the utmost, force without stint or limit."

No New Schools.

The most serious war blow that has city cannot go ahead with its proand material, it is decided by the ter suited to the diplomatist's mind purposes. Chairman Baruch, himself dress to the Congress on February schools, expresses to the Mayor his 11 and his Mount Vernon speech of regret that school construction here, treated from his specific programme more important job has been finished.

"Perhaps few of us realize the close treated the matter of a settlement relationship between the brick that is set in the walls of a building and the be thought, however, that Mr. shot that is fired at the crumbling struc-WILSON was vague. In the address ture of German world domination. Yet of February 11 he put before Con- the association is direct and intimate. and it is our duty to understand this fact, and understanding, to act upon it."

Mr. BARUCH suggests that the Mayor -and, naturally, the Board of Education-will devise expedients whereby none of the children shall suffer. Here we shall have a good test of the

The War Lords of Germany, influenced by unchanging military misfortune, may soon find themselves unconsciously agreeing with a famous American General of the last century.

A sad loss of architectural and historical values is entailed in the destruction of St. John's Chapel. It is a harsh

Varick street must condemn this fanous edifice with associations dating far before the commercial needs of

WILHELM drew the sword for both empires; Karl may have the honor of handing it to Focu.

Describing the appearance of Kaiser at the Krupp Works, the Lokal Anzeiger says: "In his eyes shone the defiant gleam

of a Prussian king." Even through the anonymity of the article can be perceived the incomparable enthusiasm of Karl Rosnes the Kalser's personal correspondent for the Anzeiger, who has been in literary seclusion lately.

duty to see to it that news indicative American degeneration is kept out of the newspapers lest it seep through into Germany? Yet the enervating announcement is boldly printed that the Hon. HINKY DINK KENNA, once the most famous dispenser of Rum in all Chicago, is now going to open an ice

Surely under your direction New York, for the time being, can make one building do the work of two -Chair-man BARUCH of the War Industries Board to Mayor HYLAN. Oh, the blarney of BARNEY.

J. RUFUS WALLINGFORD must sigh to hink that he did not see Russia first

SPECIAL DUTY OFFICERS. An Objection to Assigning Old Lieu

tenants to the New Job. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-BIT! A few weeks ago the Police Commissioner made his semi-annual report to the Mayor. It contained a good many economical reforms and showed that he saved over three-fourths of a million dollars. This was, of course, highly pleasing and delightful to our frugal and economical chief executive, whose watchword is "economy."

There was one item in that repor which I wish to take exception as a its money is being spent. The Commistioner stated in his report that he had nesigned sergeants and lieutenants who have reached the age of retirement as special duty officers." What this duty s scarcely one in the department knows They don't even know themselves. Of course, according to orders, they are supposed to visit indigent families, way ward children, &c., and advise them, Just think of assigning to this foolish and unnecessary work about 100 lieutenants, whose salary is \$2,450 a year

each, or \$245,000 all told. Suppose this work is necessary. Are these men competent to perform it? Absolutely no. Most of them are nearly fifty years in the Police Department. Some of these old men can scarcely walk, and yet they are expected to climb stairs and chase after wayward children It is my opinion, and I have had some experience in welfare work, that any person doing work of this kind, in order to perform it thoroughly, must have a social training and education. Above all others, a policeman is wholly unfit for this work, because of his training and His position makes him occupation. naturally sceptical.

I have been interested in police work for a good many years. I know that Commissioner Woods in the latter part of his administration assigned young natrolmen, who were known as welfare to the consulate officers in congested precincts, to look quence were able to follow up disorfancy. The point most favorable to derly boys and bring them to their

ber of old lieutenants to perform it? 1,000,000 hectares which are awaiting hy-it is astonishing, because the salary of gienic and agricultural redemption. The Japanese Government has appointed four experts and one secretariat in Taiwan. patrolman, who is far better able to four experts and one secretariat in Taiwan, do the work because he is younger and there. more active and more subject to disci-

Why not assign these old men to desk duty if they are able to perform it? If sheep dips. Correspondence may not, pension them in accordance with English. the provisions of the charter. In the the Mayor, who is always boasting of quality a his great economy, look into this matter? What is the reason of this useless! and extravagant reform? I have been informed that the reason is that these men are members of the lieutenants' association and are known as "stickers," that is, they held loyal to the association while Mr. Enright was its president during Commissioner Woods's administration when he (Enright) had fallen from grace. Therefore, in order properly to reward them for their loyalty and fealty to him he gave them this sinecure, or in other words pensioned them with full pay at the expense of

the taxpayers. Is there any necessity of having high salaried police officers doing welfare work in the outlying precincts of Brooklyn, The Bronx, Queens and Richmond or in any part of the city? None whatever. Are the taxpayers going to stand Broadway Taxpayers Association sent him a letter of commendation for his great economical feat.

Should not this important matter thoroughly investigated with the view of preventing a public servant from recklessly spending the taxpayers' money in order to oblige his former A TAXPATER, associates? New York, September 13.

LOUIS THE CHEMIST.

He Points to the Peanut as a Source

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Mr. Collingwood might be interested in the fact that if oplum is scarce in the trade the narcotic hides itself in the much ridiculed peanut. This is known to physicians and food experts, but the general public is not aware of it.

For insomnia eat twenty to thirty before supper, say at 5 P. M. If not relieved, eat two handfuls the next At the same time peanuts prove won

derfully satisfactory as a laxative. My experience is testimony for the peanut's twofold efficacy as a remedia I do not charge any fee for this

prescription. Louis M. Ensusmius. All Round Relief Giver. New York, September 16. GERMAN WASTAGE.

The weaker defence of the Germani has given rise to renewed speculations as to the present strength of Germany n men. On this subject the daily sup plements of the British Government are publishing figures which throw an entirely new light on the problem. The ingenious estimates of M. Andre Chéradame are doubtless very near the truth, but figures based on population and casualty lists have a primary de fect, that they have essentially a spec ulative quality. While it may be por sible by a philosophical method of in ference to draw conclusions from the data of census figures and reports on killed and wounded and prisoners, the fact remains that these figures are wholly on one side of the account. This appears to be true even if the balance is struck by bringing in the gains of men in the shape of the an Where is the censor? Is it not his nual classes of recruits, whose numbers are not known, but are estimated on a basis of population. In this way it is possible to argue very plausibly and reach the conclusion that Ge many must have mobilized 14,000,000 men and must have lost in net about 3,000,000. But what of the wastage from disease and from many causes of loss to which armies are liable?

Recently these figures were made known for the first time to the Germans themselves, and through British official sources to the rest of the world. The Surgeon-General of the German army supplied them to the Main Committee of the Reichstag. These figures are entirely specific, representing actual losses; they stand out as realities, not quantities dependng upon the working out of equa-The numbers of killed and tions. vounded are not given, which is significant; but it is stated on what appears to be the correct figures that about 2,700,000 wounded and invalided men have been returned to duty. The loss to the fighting forces may gathered from other figures. Thus, approximately 670,000 men have been discharged as permanently unfit. There are many cripples. Surgeon-General, '95,000 crippled men."

On the othehr hand, the loss from uberculosis has been 38,000 which must be regarded as a good showing. and wastage from this disease in the taxpayer, and show to the public how army has been less than in the civil population. But the most important sickness of all kinds. No authentic estimate or statement has been made past year was 1 per cent. a drop of and the other infectious diseases be per cent. from the rate in the early years of the war. The improvement s said to be due to the fact tha cholera, which was rife in 1915 and 1916, has been largely stamped out. and that the losses from typhus have also been diminishing.

It seems reasonable to suppose tha this improvement has taken place, for medical science has made great advances during the war. Yet in spite of this favorable circumstance it can e shown from these figures that the wastage of men in Germany has been most serious and seems to justify some of the more pessimistic accountsfrom the German standpoint-pubished in allied countries.

TRADE BRIEFS.

The American consul at Colombo, Cey on, reports that requests have been made and checolate making machinery. is at present but a limited quantity of these products manufactured in Ceylon, but efforts are being made to increase the output. Catalogues should be forwarded

A bill has been presented to the Italian after wayward children. Those men did Parijament for extending to private com-good work because they were young, panies and contractors if the necessary guarantees are given, the right to underprietors. It is believed that such a measthis work, why did he discontinue the ure, if made law, will lead to more rapid assignment of those few young patrol- and energetic action in carrying out the men and instead assign a large num- drainage programme, there being about

Chilean business men wish to secure marine and fire insurance, steamships and

latter case we would save half their ture belting in quantities nearly sufficient salaries, or \$122,500 a year. Why doesn't to supply the local market of suitable much further foreign competition. following figures show the marked decrease in the imports of leather belting during the past three years, despite the great industrial expansion which has characterized these years: 1915, 24,000 pounds valued at \$35,600; 1916, 28,000 pounds valued at \$30,000, and 1917, 6,500 pounds valued at \$7,500.

The Zeitschrift für angewandte Chemie nto glue by treatment with sulphur diexide, the fat being removed with benzine policemen, so why should New York corporate income and the war and example of the mass being boiled in water under be an exception? I think in some cities profits sections progress on the name pressure. very good one. German papers contain many slackers, through political influence advertisements for give and other adhesives. Frequently the advertisements state that the material is related to escape military service, and all possible many slackers. Through political influence week. quired for army orders. It is understood licemen will be considered unwilling to that no more animal give is being referred serve their country. I know this will for the civilian shoe trade except in himfor the civilian shoe trans course of ar-ited quantities for the manufacture of ar-tificial sole leather, but that this material THE SUN in high esteem. is reserved exclusively for factories which for this? It is evident that some of them have been fooled by his elaborate to reports the Government carefully apand exaggerated report, because the portions the limited amount of different because the portions the limited amount of different portions. kinds of adhesives among the various con

The Governor-General of Chosen, Korea, ass just issued a decree authorizing a new real estate bank in Chosen, which will be formed by the amalgamation of the pressection. The new consolidated bank, called which reminded me of the other story the Development Bank, will have a capi-tal of 10,000,000 yen (about \$5,000,000). ried on in The Sun as to the derivation framed should be amended, and will be authorized to issue debentures of the Nindy City.

up to ten times its paid up capital. will start business on October 1. The Military Government of the Doninican Republic has authorized the installation of a sewerage system in Santi-ago de les Caballeros. The work will be carried out in accordance with plans preby means of an imposed contribution from

> The Music of the Sphere The stars all sang together But never came such music Since earth was newly born

Now hark! again the anthem is sounding from the sky; Again the peals of glory

The gold stars sing together Above our grief and tears; They sing the new creation McLandbungh Wilson. SPANISH INFLUENZA.

Was It Unwise to Let the Victims

Come Ashore? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: With the belated announcement of a rigid quarantine at this port against Span ish influenza, we have the statement from the local health authorities that only danger from an epidemic is that health authorities at other At lantic ports may not be sufficiently rigid in meeting the menace, permit ting sufferers from the disease to trave from city to city."

This is just exactly what happene here when we allowed the ailing pas sengers from an infected ship bearing first cases to be taken to a gen eral hospital in Brooklyn and permitte themselves at will.

The existence of Spanish influence as a distinct type of the disease was at first denied and the numerous deaths from broncho-pneumonia among young adults among the passengers in the infected ships were attributed to bronche pneumonia solely when it is a well es- bill in the House, proceeding under the tablished fact that broncho-pneumonia five minute rule and reading the bill is almost always, except in the aged, a complication of an active infectious disease. Deaths from grip are almost unknown. Its fatality as a disease is due to the secondary infection follow-

The type of broncho-pneumonia seen was feared would be attacked from here as a sequence of Spanish influenza | many quarters. is of a most virulent character. Its intensity explains the numerous deaths it reached the portion of the bill proat sea that have taken place among passengers apparently in good health at officials of all sorts. Representative the time of sailing.

It is no compensation for this It is no compensation for this late this, first attempting to exempt the sa-ction in its legitimate field for the aries of State officials from the income Department of Health to advise "those tax and the supertaxes. suffering from Spanish influenza to go "War should not make us hysterien immediately to bed and to remain The maintenance of the equilibrium quiet," nor to tell them "the disease the Federal and State Governments a will normally run its course in three It is extremely unwise, on the other hand, to declare officially that that foundation. It is not the tax, by "so far there is no known cure for it." The "quiet" that is advised should not extend to those in attendance or those responsible for these cases, Otherwise this might be followed by a tax will lead to a bad precedent which quietude on the part of the sufferers

entirely. The same is true of all of the acute population. But the most important infectious diseases except diphtheria. Government cannot tax the Federal figure by far is the death rate from the only one for which it can be said Government and that the Federal Government we have a cure. Nevertheless, nursing ernment cannot tax the State Goverand intelligent medication are of great until this forced admission to the value and undoubtedly save many lives Reichstag that the rate during the in pneumonia, measles, scarlet fever

disease we would leave it untreated

JOHN P. DAVIN, M. D. NEW YORK, September 16.

POLICE AND THE DRAFT. A Patrolman Believes That He and His Comrades Should Not Be Exempt.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In stitutional. regard to the exemption of policemen, I, a policeman of several years experience, can see no just reason why abic supporting it, the House voted, 72 to bodied policemen in the draft ages, with to retain the tax in the bill. no dependents, should be exempted or even placed in a deferred class.

The drafting of these would not seri ously affect the workings of the department. They could be replaced temporarily with special patrolmen who have dent, the entire judiciary and all must dependents. There are a great many men in the department holding useless details who could be used for regular patrol duty

This talk relative to "serious disor ders," "awful riots," &c., is ridiculous income supertaxes on State and laughable. There would still be plenty of policemen remaining, police and many other members bitterly of reserves, and if necessary unlimited posed as a blow at the foundations the American governmental system. numbers of trained soldlers from near by forts, such as Forts Hamilton, Han-this tax were permitted ock. Jay, Schuyler, Slocum, Totten, stitution any State would have Wadsworth and Wood, and Campa Mer- | remonding right to tax the bonds in force such work, if not directly assumed by the State, can be carried on
only by the provinces, municipalities or naval training stations. parents. Commissioner Enright revoked enly by the provinces, municipalities or naval training stations, who could be this assignment. the "riots" or "disorders" would be must be made so attractive that

short lived is a matter of positive fact. The assertion that it "requires several years to train a policeman" is absurd. We do not like the idea of our department being considered a "slackers' paradise." The New York police go ahead and approve this tax and department possesses splendid material it to the courts to determine the for the United States army. I know stitutionality of the tax, on the personally several drafted patrolmen who at the present time are Second (Wis.), however, declared that any Lieutenants, and I know personally a ber of Congress voting for anythis ber of Congress voting for anythis number who are high ranking non-com- he had any suspicion was un

voluntarily who are now Captains.

When we see "selected" men going to camp we are ashamed to look them or their relatives in the face. If we request an indefinite leave of absence to serve our country we are curtly told to resign. I know several who did resign. Most of us, however, do not like to give up our positions after serving a number of years, and all we request is what the drafted men received. I do not think this is too much. Almost all large cities grant this privilege to their The resulting substance is a where civil service does not prevail be read by all New York policemen, as all of us read THE SUN and we all hold less the inventory system was

PATROLMAN. NEW YORK, September 16.

Chicagon and Tonica. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIL

once read in an old magazine, printed in 1849, the story of Chicagon and Tonica. Yesterday I came across a reference to Chicagon in another volume, of the name of the Windy City.

Chicagon was a chief of the Illinois Indians, a faithful friend to the white man and probably as well known in the early days of the West as Black Hawk by such taxpayer upon such better or Billy Bowlegs. He was sent by Blen- Commissioner, with the approva ville, French Governor of Louisiana, at pared by Engineer Bogaert. The expense of installing the sewers will not be paid visit King Louis, and the old magazine taxpayer."

On behalf of the dry Kend by means of an improved contribution from has given his name to a flourishing settlement in the West," meaning of course Chicago, while his wife's name seems to have been conferred on another town in the Prairie State, "Tonica." I once offered the whole story to the Chicago papers, but as it was during the days when a world's baseball series was being settled between Chicago and some other town it didn't seem to interest OLD CHICAGOAN. NEW YORK, September 16.

> Forcible Demonstration Knicker-The skip stop is in effect. Backer-Well, we are showing the Kniser where he gas off.

HOUSE UPHOLDS TAX ON THE PRESIDENT

Attempt to Exempt State and Municipal Salaries Fails.

BITTER FIGHT ON BONDS

77 to 17.

Vote on This Provision Deferred-Dry Goods Men Appeal to Senate Committee.

Special Despatch to Tan Sew.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 -- In the first day of final consideration of the revenue from start to finish for amendments, the personal income tax and the incomsupertax provisions were approved by the entire body without a single attempt to amend them. These provisions it

The House hit a snag, though, when Montague (Va.) led the fight against

the foundation of our Government. M. Montague said, "and in my judgmen the enactment of this tax will distorthe principle behind it to which I object

Bad Precedent Feared. "I submit that the imposition of the

will be destructive of the fundamenta that would know no limit. If we rights of our people and I sincerely be-waited until we had a cure for this lieve that the game is not worth the waited until we had a cure for this candle. We should not, under the war exigencies confronting us, depart from the established traditions and principle laid down by authorities, that the In reply Representative Crisp (Ga.)

declared that in levying war taxes is would not be fair to make the private citizen with a salary pay a tax on and exempt the salary of a State official "I do not share the fear of the gentle man from Virginia that this invades the rights of the States," he continued. He said that since the income tax amend ment to the Constitution had been adopted the placing of a tax on the in-come of a State official was not uncon-

After Representatives Graham (Pa) and Kitchin (N. C.) had been heard, the former attacking the tax and

Taxing of President. Representative Walsh (Mass.) then of fered an amendment to strike from the bill the provision taxing the incomes not only of State officials but of the Presalong the same lines as that precip by the Montague amendment the ejected the amendment, 77 to 17

The hitterest fight came on the t

The Ways and Means cught for the provision on That that the coming issues of Libert

> will be readily marketable. fended the constitutionality of

also.

Attacked by Cooper It was even suggested that the House that it would not be call missioned officers. I also know of a tional was violating his oath of of few policemen who joined the army six members arose in favor of from the bill the tax on

nunicipal bonds and forty-eight Representative Benjamin Faired (N. Y.) demanded that the who bership of the House get a cha-vote on this highly important or and made the point that no quo present. When he insisted on the Representative Kitchin moved in journment of the House and ote on the bond matter went ever

Once the House is through will be much faster and may per sage of the bill before the end of

Senate Committee Hearing

A warning that eventual rule for whole dry goods business of the amight follow the conclusion of pein the provisions of the Revenue given to the Senate Committee nance by S. L. Swarts of New counsel for the National Dry G sociation.

The committee was told that ent merchandise values were mally high that 300 per cent. pre-war normal was not an state of affairs in most of the goods carried by the mer-The suggestion advanced tional Dry Goods Association Section 202 of the Revenue reading of the section is: ever in the opinion of the Carthe use of inventories is p order clearly to determine the any taxpayer inventories shall

on behalf of the dry goesle met Swarts suggested the following

"A reasonable allowance being for the increased cost of merchand inventoried over the average cost of merchandise during the pre-war P

New Clinics to Be Opened.

New clinics will be opened at ket street, 169 Mott street and 25 hattan street, under the direction Maternity Centre Association operated in addition to the fiftee natal and maternity clinics cor by the association. Mrs. John S. president of the association. that the work had grown to Ful

tent that the new clinics had